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*March 26, 1912.*

## CATALOGUE OF THE BIRDS OF OHIO.

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BY J. M. WHEATON, OF COLUMBUS.

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*(From the Ohio Agricultural Report for 1860.)*

4359-481, 480

In the year 1833, Prof. Kirtland, then State Zoologist and Botanist, prepared a Catalogue of Ohio Birds which was considered very nearly complete. Since that time, however, by the observations of several scientific men, among whom no one has been more enthusiastic or successful than Prof. Kirtland himself, new species have been discovered and others added to our fauna. Some which were then rare are now common. Many then common have now retired from our limits, or are very rare.

These recent observations have never, to our knowledge, appeared in tangible form; and it is for the purpose of presenting a brief and concise view of our birds that this catalogue is published. It is not pretended that it is entirely complete. No species have been inserted but on good authority; several which might have been inserted on implied authority are given in a subsequent list.

We have adopted the classification and nomenclature of Prof. Baird in his Report on North American Birds, (Pacific R. R. Exploring Expedition, vol. IX), with the exception that the authors of genera are indicated, at the same time giving credit to the one describing the species under the given specific name. This method, while it is not in accordance with the rules of either class of synonymists, has the advantage that it combines some of the merits of both, and in a catalogue of this kind, strict adherence to disputed rules may be avoided for the advantage gained.

The physical geography of this State and its surroundings determine the distribution of the birds in a manner worthy of notice. Having no sea coast, our State is never visited by strictly marine birds. Its northern boundary being along the lake, the weather is more moderate in that vicinity in winter than in other localities of the same latitude. Hence, northern birds do not penetrate far into the State in winter. The Ohio river seems to form a more distinct boundary to the migrations of southern birds in summer than it does in States more particularly in the

Mississippi Valley. New York has a greater number of northern birds in winter, and Pennsylvania a greater number of southern birds in summer, than Ohio; while in Illinois and Wisconsin the northern and southern and eastern and western birds are to be found within the same limits in their appropriate season. From this, it appears that Ohio has a larger proportion of resident birds than surrounding States, and its ornithological fauna may be taken as the type of this latitude east of the Mississippi river.

It would also be interesting to notice the distribution of birds within the State during the breeding season, but our limited observations, confined almost entirely to the vicinity of Columbus, will not permit.

For the names of many species inhabiting northern Ohio, and for other valuable information, I am indebted to Mr. M. C. Read, of Hudson, O., Messrs. Jno. Kirkpatrick and R. K. Winslow, of Cleveland, and Prof. S. F. Baird, of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C.

## C A T A L O G U E .

The asterisk (\*) refers to a corresponding No. in the Notes.

### ORDER I. RAPTORES.

#### FAMILY VULTURIDÆ.

##### *Sub-family VULTURINÆ.*

- \*1. CATHARTES, Illiger. *aura*, Linnæus. Turkey Buzzard.
- 2.       "       *atratus*, Bartram. Carrion Crow.

#### FAMILY FALCONIDÆ.

##### *Sub-family FALCONINÆ.*

- 3. FALCO, L. *anatum*, Bonaparte. Duck Hawk.
- 4.       "       *columbarius*, L. Pigeon Hawk.
- 5.       "       *sparverius*, L. Sparrow Hawk.

##### *Sub-family ACCIPITRINÆ.*

- 6. ASTUR, Lacipede. *atricapillus*, Wilson. Goshawk.
- 7. ACCIPITER, Brisson. *Cooperii*, Bon. Cooper's Hawk.
- 8.       "       *fucus*, Gmelin. Sharp-shinned Hawk.

##### *Sub-family BUTEONINÆ.*

- 9. BUTEO, Cuvier. *borealis*, Gm. Red-tailed Hawk.
- 10.       "       *lineatus*, Gm. Red-shouldered Hawk.
- 11.       "       *pennsylvanicus*, Wils. Broad-winged Hawk.

12. *ARCHIBUTEO*, Brehm. *lagopus*, Gm. Rough-legged Hawk.  
 13. " *sancti-johannis*, Gm. Black Hawk.

*Sub-family MILVINÆ.*

14. *NAUCLERUS*, Vigors. *furcatus*, L. Swallow-tailed Hawk.  
 15. *CIRCUS*, Lac. *hudsonius*, L. Marsh Hawk.

*Sub-family AQUILINÆ.*

16. *AQUILA*, Mœhring. *canadensis*, L. Golden Eagle.  
 17. *HALLETUS*, Savigny. *Washingtonii*, Audubon. Washington Eagle.  
 18. " *leucocephalus*, L. White-headed Eagle.  
 19. *PANDION*, Sav. *carolinensis*, Gm. Fish Hawk.

FAMILY STRIGIDÆ.

*Sub-family STRIGINÆ.*

20. *STRIX*, L. *pratincola*, Bon. Barn Owl.

*Sub-family BUBONINÆ.*

21. *BUBO*, Cuv. *virginianus*, Gm. Great Horned Owl.  
 22. *SCOPS*, Sav. *asio*, L. Mottled Owl.  
 23. *OTUS*, Cuv. *Wilsonianus*, Lesson. Long-eared Owl.  
 24. *BRACHYOTUS*, Gould. *Cassinii*, Brewer. Short-eared Owl.

*Sub-family SYRNINÆ.*

25. *SYRNIUM*, Sav. *cinerium*, Gm. Great Gray Owl.  
 26. " *nebulosum*, Forster. Barred Owl.  
 27. *NYCTALE*, Brehm. *acadica*, Gm. Acadian Owl.

*Sub family NYCTEININÆ.*

28. *NYCTEA*, Stephens. *nivea*, Daudin. Snowy Owl.  
 29. *SURNIA*, Dumeril. *ulula*, L. Hawk Owl.

ORDER II. SCANSORES.

FAMILY PSITTACIDÆ.

- \*30. *CONURUS*, Kuhl. *carolinensis*, Briss. Carolina Parrot.

FAMILY CUCULIDÆ.

31. *COCYBUS*, Vieillot. *americanus*, L. Yellow-billed Cuckoo.  
 32. " *erythrophthalmus*, Wils. Black-billed Cuckoo.

## FAMILY PICIDÆ.

*Sub-family* PICIDÆ.

33. PICUS. villosus, L. Hairy Woodpecker.  
 \*34. " pubescens, L. Downy Woodpecker.  
 35. SPHYRAPICUS, Baird. varius, L. Yellow-bellied Woodpecker.  
 \*36. HYLATOMUS, B. pileatus, L. Black Logcock.  
 37. CENTURUS, Swainson. carolinus, L. Red-bellied Woodpecker.  
 \*38. MELANERPES Sw. erythrocephalus L. Red-headed Woodpecker.  
 \*39. COLAPTES Sw. auratus L. Flicker.

## ORDER III. INCESSORES.

## SUB-ORDER A STRISORES.

## FAMILY TROCHILIDÆ.

40. THROCHILUS, L. colubris, L. Ruby-Throated Humming Bird.

## FAMILY CYPSELIDÆ.

41. CHÆTURA, Steph., pelasgia, L. Chimney Swallow.

## FAMILY CAPRIMULGIDÆ.

- \*42. ANTROSTOMAS, Gould. vociferus, Wils. Whip-poor-will.  
 43. CHORDEILES, Baird. popetue, Vieill. Night Hawk.

## SUB-ORDER B. CLAMATORES.

## FAMILY ALCEDINIDÆ.

44. CERYLE, Boie. alcyon, L. Kingfisher.

## FAMILY COLOPTERIDÆ.

45. TYRANNUS, Cuv. carolinensis, Baird. King Bird.  
 46. MYIARCHUS, Cab. crinitus, L. Crested Fly-catcher.  
 47. SAYORNIS, Bon. fuscus, Gm. Pewee.  
 †48. " borealis, Sw. Olive-sided Fly-catcher.  
 49. CONTOPUS, Cab. virens, L. Wood Pewee.  
 \*50. EMPIDONAX, Cab. Triallii Aud. Triall's Flycatcher.  
 \*51. " minimus, Baird. Least Flycatcher.  
 \*52. " acadicus, Gm. Small Green-crested Flycatcher.  
 \*53. " flaviventris, Baird. Yellow-bellied "

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† Communicated by Mr. R. K. Winslow, of Cleveland.

## SUB-ORDER C. OSCINES.

## FAMILY TURDIDÆ.

*Sub-family TURDINÆ.*

54. *TURDUS*, L. *mustelinus*, Gm. Wood Thrush.  
 55. " *pallasii*, Cab. Hermit Thrush.  
 56. " *fuscensens*, Steph. Wilson's Thrush.  
 †57. " *Swainsonii*, Cab. Olive-backed Thrush.  
 58. " *migratorius*, L. Robin.  
 59. *SIALIA*, Sw. *sialis*, L. Blue Bird.

*Sub-family REGULINÆ.*

60. *REGULUS*, Cuv. *calendula*, Licht. Ruby-crowned Wren.  
 61. " *satrapa*, L. Golden-crested Wren.

## FAMILY SYLVICOLIDÆ.

*Sub-Family MOTACILLINÆ.*

- \*62. *ANTHUS*, Bechstein. *ludovicianus*, Licht. Tit Lark.

*Sub-family SYLVICOLINÆ.*

63. *MNIOTILTA*, Vieill. *varia*, L. Black and White Creeper.  
 64. *Parula*, Bon. *americana*, L. Blue Yellow-backed Warbler.  
 \*65. *PROTONOTARIA*, Baird. *citrea*, Bodd. Prothonotary Warbler.  
 66. *GEOTHLYPIS*, Cab. *trichas*, L. Maryland Yellow-throat.  
 \*67. " *philadelphia*, Wils. Mourning Warbler.  
 68. *OPORORNIS*, Baird. *agilis*, Wils. Connecticut Warbler.  
 69. " *formosus*, Wils. Kentucky Warbler.  
 70. *ICTERIA*, Vieill. *viridis*, Gm. Yellow-breasted Chat.  
 71. *HELMITHERUS*, Raf. *vermivorus*, Gm. Worm-eating Warbler.  
 72. *HELMINTHOPHAGA*, Cab. *pinus*, L. Blue-winged Yellow Warbler.  
 73. " *chrysoptera*, L. Golden-winged Warbler.  
 74. " *ruficapilla*, Wils. Nashville Warbler.  
 75. " *peregina*, Wils. Tennessee Warbler.  
 \*76. " *celata*, Say. Orange-crowned Warbler.  
 77. *SEIURUS*, Sw. *aurocapillus*, L. Golden-crowned Thrush.  
 78. " *noveboracensis*, Gm. Water Thrush.  
 \*79. " *ludovicianus*, Vieill. Large-billed Water Thrush.  
 80. *DENDROICA*, Gray. *virrens*, Gm. Black-throated Green Warbler.  
 81. " *canadensis*, L. Black-throated Blue Warbler.  
 82. " *coronata*, L. Yellow-rump Warbler.

83. *DENDROICA*, Blackburniæ, Gm. Blackburnian Warbler.  
 84. " castanea, Wils. Bay-breasted Warbler.  
 85. " pinus, Wils. Pine Creeping Warbler.  
 86. " pennsylvanica, L. Chestnut-sided Warbler.  
 \*87. " cærulea, Wils. Blue Warbler.  
 88. " striata, Forster. Black-poll Warbler.  
 89. " æstiva, Gm. Yellow Warbler.  
 90. " maculosa, Gm. Black and Yellow Warbler.  
 \*91. " Kirtlandii, Baird. Kirtland's Warbler.  
 92. " tigrina, Gm. Cape May Warbler.  
 93. " palmarum, Gm. Yellow Red Poll Warbler.  
 \*94. " superciliosa, Bodd. Yellow-throated Warbler.  
 95. " discolor, Vieill. Prairie Warbler.  
 96. *MYIODIOCTES*, Aud. mitratus, Gm. Hooded Warbler.  
 97. " pusillus, Wils. Green Black-cap Flycatcher.  
 98. " canadensis, L. Canada Flycatcher.  
 99. *SETOPHAGA*, Sw. ruticilla, L. Redstart.

*Sub-family TANAGRINÆ,*

100. *PYRANGA*, Vieill. rubra, L. Scarlet Tanager.  
 \*101. " æstiva, Gm. Summer Red Bird.

*FAMILY HIRUNDINIDÆ.*

*Sub-family HIRUNDININÆ.*

102. *HIRUNDO*, L. horreorum, Barton. Barn Swallow.  
 \*103. " lunifrons, Say. Cliff Swallow.  
 104. " bicolor, Vieill. White-bellied Swallow.  
 105. *COTYLE*, Boie. riparia, L. Bank Swallow.  
 \*106. " serripennis, Aud. Rough-winged Swallow.  
 107. *PRŒGNE*, Boie. purpurea, L. Purple Martin.

*Sub-family BOMBACILLINÆ.*

- \*108. *AMPELIS*, L. garrulus, L. Bohemian Wax Wing.  
 109. " cedrorum, Vieill. Cedar Bird.

*FAMILY LANIIDÆ.*

- \*110. *COLLYRIO*, Moehring. borealis, Vieill. Northern Shrike.  
 †111. " excubitoroides, Sw. White-winged Shrike..

*Sub family VIREONINÆ.*

112. *VIREO*, Vieill. olivaceus, L. Red-eyed Vireo.  
 113. " gilvus, Vieill. Warbling Vireo.



- \*114. VIREO, philadelphicus, Cassin.
- 115. " noveboracensis, Gm. White-eyed Vireo.
- \*116. " solitarius, Wils. Blue-headed Vireo.
- 117. " flavifrons, Vieill. Yellow-throated Vireo.

## FAMILY LIOTRICHIDÆ.

*Sub-family MIMINÆ.*

- \*118. MIMUS, Boie. polyglottus, L. Mocking bird.
- 119. " carolinensis, L. Cat Bird.
- 120. HARPORHYNCHUS, Cab. rufus, L. Brown Thrush.

*Sub-family TROGLODITINÆ.*

- \*121. THRIOTHORUS, Vieill. ludovicianus, Lath. Great Carolina Wren.
- †122. " Bewickii, Aud. Bewicks Wren.
- 123. CISTOTHORUS, Cab. palustris, Wils. Long-billed Marsh Wren.
- \*124. " stellaris, Licht. Short-billed Marsh Wren.
- 125. TROGLODYTES, Vieill. ædon, Vieill. House Wren.
- 126. " hyemalis, Vieill. Winter Wren.

## FAMILY CERTHIADÆ.

*Sub-family CERTHIANÆ.*

- 127. CERTHIA, L. americana, Bonap. American Creeper.
- 128. SITTA, L. carolinensis, Gm. White-bellied Nuthatch.
- 129. " canadensis, L. Red-bellied Nuthatch.
- \*130. " pusilla, Lath. Brown-headed Nuthatch.

## FAMILY PARIDÆ.

- 131. POLIOPTILA, Sclater. cærulea, L. Blue Grey Flycatcher.

*Sub-family PARINÆ.*

- 132. LOPOPHANES, Kaup. bicolor, L. Tufted Titmouse.
- 133. PARUS, L. atricapillus, L. Black-capped Tit.

## FAMILY ALAUDIDÆ.

- \*134. EREMOPHILA, Boie. cornuta, Wils. Shore Lark.

## FAMILY FRINGILLIDÆ.

*Sub-family COCOTHAUSTINÆ.*

- \*135. HESPERIPHONA, Bon. vespertina, Bon. Evening Grosbeak.
- \*136. PINICOLA, Vieill. canadensis, Briss. Pine Grosbeak.
- \*137. CARPODACUS, Kaup. purpureus, Gm. Purple Finch.
- 138. CHRYSOMITRIS, Boie. tristis, L. Yellow Bird.
- 139. " pinus, Wils. Pine Finch.

- \*140. CURVIROSTRA, Scop. americana, Wils. Red Crossbill.
- \*141.        "               leucoptera, Gm. White-winged Crossbill.
- 142. AEGIOTHUS, Cab. linaria, L. Lesser Red Poll.
- 143. PLECTROPHANES, Meyer. nivalis, L. Snow Bunting.
- 144.        "               lapponicus, L. Lapland Long-spur.

*Sub-family SPIZELLINÆ.*

- 145. PASSERCULUS, Bon. savanna, Wils. Savannah Sparrow.
- 146. POOCÆTES, Baird. gramineus, Gm. Grass Finch.
- 147. COTURNICULUS, Bonap. passerinus, Wils. Yellow-winged Sparrow.
- \*148.        "               Henslowi, Aud. Henslow's Bunting.
- \*149. CHONDESTES, Sw. grammaca, Say. Lark Finch.
- 150. ZONOTRICHIA, Sw. leucophrys, Foster. White-crowned Sparrow.
- 151.        "               albicollis, Gen. White-throated Sparrow.
- 152. JUNCO, Wagler. hyemalis, L. Snow Bird.
- 153. SPIZELLA, Bonap. monticola, Gen. Tree Sparrow.
- 154.        "               pusilla, Wils. Field Sparrow.
- 155.        "               socialis, Wils. Chipping Sparrow.
- 156. MELOSPIZA, Baird. melodia, Wils. Song Sparrow.
- 157.        "               palustris, Wils. Swamp Sparrow.

*Sub-family PASSERELLINÆ.*

- 158. PASSERELLA, Sw. iliaca, Merrem. Fox-colored Sparrow.

*Sub-family SPIZINÆ.*

- \*159. EUSPIZA, Bonap. americana, Gm. Black-throated Bunting.
- \*160. GUIRACA, Sw. ludoviciana, L. Rose-breasted Grosbeak.
- \*161. CYANOSPIZA, Baird. cyanea, L. Indigo Bird.
- 162. CARDINALIS, Bonap. virginianus, Briss. Red Bird.
- 163. PIPILO, Vieill. erythrophthalmus, L. Ground Robin.

FAMILY ICTERIDÆ.

*Sub-family AGELAINÆ.*

- \*164. DOLICHONYX, Sw. oryzivorus, L. Boblink.
- \*165. MOLOTHRUS, Sw. pecoris, Sw. Cow Blackbird.
- 166. AGELAIUS, Vieill. phœniceus, L. Red-winged Blackbird.
- 167. STURNELLA, Vieill. magna, L. Meadow Lark.

*Sub-family ICTERINÆ.*

- 168. ICTERUS, Daud., spurious, L. Orchard Oriole.
- 169.        "               Baltimore, L. Baltimore Oriole.

*Sub family* QUISCALINÆ.

170. SCOLECOPHAGUS, Sw. ferrugineus, Gm. Rusty Blackbird.

171. QUISCALUS, Vieill. versicolor, Vieill. Crow Blackbird.

## FAMILY CORVIDÆ.

*Sub-family* CORVINÆ.

172. CORVUS, L. carnivorus, Bartram. Raven.

173. " americanus, Aud. Common Crow.

*Sub-family* GARRULINÆ.

174. CYANURUS, Sw. cristatus, L. Blue Jay.

## ORDER IV. RASORES

## SUB-ORDER A. COLUMBÆ.

## FAMILY COLUMBIDÆ.

*Sub-family* COLUMBINÆ.

175. ECTOPISTES, Sw. migratoria, L. Wild Pigeon.

*Sub-family* ZENAIDINÆ.

176. ZENAIDURA, Bonap. carolinensis, L. Common Dove.

## SUB-ORDER B. GALLINÆ.

## FAMILY PHASIANIDÆ.

*Sub-family* MELEAGRINÆ.

177. MELEAGRIS, L. gallipavo, L. Wild Turkey.

## FAMILY TETRAONIDÆ.

\*178. CUPIDONA, Reich. cupido, L. Prairie Hen.

\*179. BONASA, Steph. umbellus, L. Pheasant.

## FAMILY PERDICIDÆ.

*Sub-family* ORTYGINÆ.

\*180. ORTYX, Steph. virginianus, L. Common Quail.

## ORDER V. GRALLATORES.

## SUB-ORDER A. HERODIONES.

## FAMILY GRUIDÆ.

\*181. GRUS, L. americanus, L. Whooping Crane.

†182. " canadensis, L. Brown Sandhill Crane.

## FAMILY ARDEIDÆ.

- \*183. GARZETTA, Bonap. candidissima, Gm. Snowy Heron.
- \*184. HERODIAS, Boie. egretta, Gm. White Heron.
- 185. ARDEA, L. herodia, L. Great Blue Heron.
- 186. ARDETTA, Gray. exilis, Gm. Least Bittern.
- 187. BOTAURUS, Steph. lentiginosus, Steph. Bittern.
- 188. BUTORIDES, Blyth. virescens, L. Green Heron.
- \*189. NYCTIARDEA, Sw. Gardeni, Gm. Night Heron.

## FAMILY TANTALIDÆ.

- \*190. IBIS, Moehring. Ordii, Bonap. Glossy Ibis

## SUB-ORDER B. GRALLÆ.

## FAMILY CHARADRIDÆ.

- 191. CHARADRIUS, L. virginicus, Bock. Golden Plover.
- 192. AEGIALITIS, Boie. vociferus, L. Kildeer Plover.
- 193. " semipalmatus, Bon. Semi-palmated Plover.
- \*194. " melodus, Ord. Piping Plover.
- 195. SQUARTAROLA, Cuv. helvetica, L. Black-bellied Plover.

## FAMILY HÆMATOPIDÆ.

- \*196. STREPSILAS, Ill. interpres, L. Turnstone.

## FAMILY RECURVIROSTRIDÆ.

- \*197. RECURVIROSTRA, L. americana, Gm. American Avocet.
- †198. HIMANTOPUS, Briss. nigricollis, Vieill. Black-necked Stilt.

## FAMILY PHALAROPIDÆ.

- \*199. PHALAROPUS, Briss. Wilsonii, Sab. Wilson's Phalarope.
- †200. " hyperboreus, L. Northern Phalarope.
- †201. " fulcarius, L. Red Phalarope.

## FAMILY SCOLOPACIDÆ.

- 202. PHILOHELA, Gray. minor, Gm. American Wood-cock.
- 203. GALLINAGO, Leach. Wilsonii, Bon. Wilson's Snipe.
- 204. MACRORHAMPUS, Leach. griseus, Gm. Gray Snipe.
- †205. TRINGA, L. canutus, L. Gray-back Sandpiper.
- †206. " maritima, Brunn. Purple Sandpiper.
- †207. " alpina, L. Red-backed Sandpiper.

- \*208. *TRINGA*, L. *maculata*, Vieill. Jack Snipe.  
 209. " *Wilsonii*, Nuttall. Least Sandpiper.  
 210. " *Bonapartii*, Schlegl. Bonaparte's Sandpiper.  
 †211. *CALIDRIS*, Cuv. *arenaria*, L. Sanderling.  
 212. *EREUNTES*, Ill. *petrificatus*, Ill. Semipalmated Sandpiper.  
 †213. *MICROPALMA*, Baird. *himantopus*, Bon. Silt Sandpiper.

*Sub-family TOTANINÆ.*

214. *SYMPHEMIA*, Raf. *semipalmata*, Gm. Willet.  
 215. *GAMBETTA*, Kaup. *melanoleuca*, Gm. Tell Tale.  
 216. " *flavipes*, Gm. Yellow Legs.  
 217. *RHYACOPHILUS*, Kaup. *solitarius*, Wils. Solitary Sandpiper.  
 218. *TRINGOIDES*, Bon. *macularius*, L. Spotted Sandpiper.  
 219. *ACTITURUS*, Bon. *Bartramius*, Wils. Bartram's Sandpiper.  
 220. *TRYNGITES*, Cab. *rufescens*, Vieill. Buff-breasted Sandpiper.  
 \*221. *LIMOSA*, Briss. *fedoa*, L. Marbled Godwit.  
 \*222. " *hudsonica*, Lath. Hudsonian Godwit.  
 223. *NUMENIUS*, L. *longirostris*, Wils. Long-billed Curlew.  
 224. " *hudsonicus*, Lath. Hudsonian Curlew.  
 †225. " *borealis*, Forster. Esquimaux Curlew.

*Sub-family RALLINÆ.*

- \*226. *RALLUS*, L. *elegans*, Aud. King Rail.  
 \*227. " *virginianus*, L. Virginian Rail.  
 \*228. *PORZANA*, Vieill. *carolina*, L. Common Rail.  
 \*229. " *noveboracensis*, Gm. Yellow Rail.  
 230. *FULICA*, L. *americana*, Gm. Coot.  
 \*231. *GALLINULA*, Briss. *galeata*, Licht. Florida Gallinule.  
 \*232. " *martinica*, L. Purple Gallinule.

## ORDER VI. NATATORES.

### SUB-ORDER A. ANSERES.

#### FAMILY ANATIDÆ.

##### *Sub-family CYGNINÆ.*

233. *CYGNUS*, L. *americanus*, Sharpless. American Swan.  
 \*234. " *buccinator*, Rich. Trumpeter Swan.

##### *Sub-family ANSERINÆ.*

- \*235. *ANSER*, L. *hyperboreus*, Pallas. Snow Goose.  
 \*236. " *Gambelii*, Hartlaub. White-fronted Goose.

- \*237. *BERNICLEA*, Steph. *canadensis*, L. Canada Goose.  
 \*238.       "       *Hutchinsii*, Rich. Hutchin's Goose.  
 239.       "       *brenta*, Steph. Brant.

*Sub-family ANATINÆ.*

240. *ANAS*, L. *boschas*, L. Mallard.  
 241.       "       *obscura*, Gm. Black Duck.  
 242. *DAFILA*, Jenyns. *acuta*, L. Pin-tail Duck.  
 243. *NETTION*, Kaup. *carolinensis*, Gm. Green Winged Teal.  
 244. *QUERQUEDULA*, Steph. *discors*, L. Blue Winged Teal.  
 245. *SPATULA*, Boie. *clypeata*, L. Shoveller.  
 \*246. *CHAULELASMUS*, Gray. *streperus*, L. Gadwall.  
 247. *MARECA*, Steph. *americana*, Gm. Widgeon.  
 248. *AIX*, Boie, *sponsa*, L. Wood Duck.

*Sub-family FULIGULINÆ.*

249. *FULIX*, Sundevall. *marila*. Big Black-head.  
 250.       "       *affinis*, Eyton. Little Black-head.  
 251.       "       *collaris*, Donovan. Ring-necked Duck.  
 252. *AYTHYA*, Boie. *americana*, Bon. Red-head.  
 253.       "       *vallisneria*, Wils. Canvass-back.  
 254. *BUCEPHALA*, Baird. *americana*, Bon. Golden-eye.  
 255.       "       *albeola*, L. Buffle-head.  
 †256. *HISTRIONICA*, Less. *torquatus*, Bon. Harlequin Duck.  
 \*257. *HARELDA*, Leach. *glacialis*, L. Long-tailed Duck.  
 \*258. *MELANETTA*, Baird. *velvetina*, Cassin. Velvet Duck.  
 \*259. *SOMATERIA*, Leach. *spectabilis*, L. King Duck.

*Sub-family ERISMATURINÆ.*

- \*260. *ERISMATURA*, Bon. *rubida*, Wils. Ruddy Duck.

*Sub-family MERGINÆ.*

261. *MERGUS*, L. *americanus*, Cassin. Goosander.  
 262.       "       *serrator*, L. Red-breasted Merganser.  
 263. *LOPHODITES*, Rich. *cuculatus*, L. Hooded Merganser.

SUB-ORDER B. GAVIÆ.

FAMILY LARIDÆ.

*Sub-family LARINÆ.*

- \*264. *LARUS*, L. *leucopterus*, Faber. White-winged Gull.  
 \*265.       "       *marinus*, L. Great Black-backed Gull.  
 266.       "       *argentatus*, Brunn. Herring Gull.

267. *LARUS*, L. *delawarensis*, Ord. Ring-billed Gull.  
 \*268. *CHROICOCEPHALUS*, Eyton. *atricilla*, L. Laughing Gull.  
 269. " *philadelphia*, Ord. Bonaparte's Gull.  
 \*270. *RISSA*, Leach. *tridactylus*, L. Kittiwake Gull.  
 \*271. *XEMA*, Leach. *Sabinii*, Sab. Fork-tailed Gull.

*Sub-family STERNINÆ.*

272. *STERNA*, L. *aranea*, Wils. Marsh Tern.  
 273. " *Wilsonii*, Bon. Wilson's Tern.  
 274. " *macroura*, Naum. Arctic Tern.  
 275. " *paradisea*, Brunn. Roseate Tern.  
 276. " *frenata*, Gamb. Least Tern.  
 277. *HYDROCHLEIDON*, Boie. *plumbea*, Wils. Short-tailed Tern.

FAMILY PELECANIDÆ.

- \*278. *PELECANUS*, L. *erythrorhyncus*, Gm. Pelican.

FAMILY PHALACRORACIDÆ.

- †279. *GRACULUS*, L. *carbo*, L. Common Cormorant.

FAMILY COLYMBIDÆ.

280. *COLYMBUS*, L. *torquatus*, Brunn. Loon.  
 \*281. " *septentrionalis*, L. Red-throated Loon.

*Sub-family PODICEPINÆ.*

282. *PODICEPS*, Lath. *griseigena*, Bodd. Red-necked Grebe.  
 283. " *cristatus*, L. Crested Grebe.  
 284. " *cornutus*, Gm. Horned Grebe.  
 285. *PODILYMBUS*, Less. *podiceps*, L. Dobchick.

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NOTES.

\* 1—29. For information concerning the Vultures and Birds of Prey we refer the reader to Mr. Jno. Kirkpatrick's essay on the Rapacious birds of Ohio, published in the Ohio Farmer in 1858-9, and reprinted in the Ohio Agricultural Report for 1858.

30. *C. carolinensis*. Carolina Parrot. In 1838 Dr. Kirtland says: "The Parakeets do not usually extend their visits farther north than the Scioto, though I am informed, on perhaps doubtful authority, that thirty years since, flocks of them were sometimes seen on the Ohio at the mouth of Big Beaver, thirty miles below Pittsburg." It is not probable that they extend their migrations into this State at present. They are still to be found in Southern Illinois.

34. *P. pubescens*. The Downy Woodpecker, commonly called the *Sapsucker*, is charged with frequenting orchards and destroying trees by sucking the juices. Dr. Kirtland, in his report on the birds of this State in 1838, says: "This small bird is one of the most destructive enemies of our orchards. While they are visited by the other species to capture innumerable small insects and worms that infest and injure the trees, this bird appears intent on destroying the trees themselves, which it is sure to accomplish in the course of a year or two by encircling their bodies by a series of punctures through the bark. I am inclined to believe, with the popular opinion, that it does it for the sake of sucking the juices of the trees. It has long been known to people of observation that it always selects those trees in a sugar or maple grove that furnishes the sweetest sugar water, and it has its favorite trees in our orchards, and appears to select them without reference to age, thriftiness or any evident circumstance, but most likely according as they afford palatable food. While the visits of all other species should be encouraged, even though they should occasionally mutilate or purloin a little fruit, it becomes the farmer and horticulturist to carry on a war of extermination against the sapsucker."

This opinion, from so high a source, is certainly worthy of consideration. But we must confess that we are obliged to believe that the sapsucker and all other of the woodpeckers are much more useful than injurious; and in this opinion we believe we have the support of all others who have examined the subject, with the exception of the one above quoted. As to the Downy Woodpecker *sucking sap* we are inclined to think it a physical impossibility. Any one who has observed birds drink knows that they do not appear to have power of suction, and that they invariably raise their head to allow the water which they have taken into their bill to descend into the throat. The only bird which we know to possess the power of sucking is the humming bird, and it is furnished with a very peculiar apparatus connected with the tongue. This apparatus, which may be said to consist of tubes, is inserted with the tongue in the flowers from which it obtains its food. Although furnished with this apparatus for sipping the honey from flowers, by far the greater part of its food consists of insects. An examination of the tongue of the woodpecker indicates that it is entirely without any such apparatus—indeed the construction of its barbed, horny tip, would seem to preclude any such action as that charged. Besides, the Downy Woodpecker is most frequently seen in our gardens and orchards during fall and winter, at which time the sap of trees has descended from the trunk and branches. For these reasons we think that this charge cannot be sustained against the Downy Woodpecker any more than against any other woodpecker, and no more against woodpeckers in general than other birds. The real object of his tapping the trees, in the manner mentioned, is to



obtain his food consisting of the larve and eggs of insects; and in the pursuit of these he is indefatigable and should be protected accordingly.

36. *H. pileatus*. The Black Logcock or Pileated Woodpecker was formerly quite abundant in the central portions of the State. It is now very seldom seen in the vicinity of Columbus, but is still common in the thinly settled counties of the State.

38. *M. erythrophthalmus*. The Red-headed Woodpecker is the most common of its tribe, and is much persecuted on account of its pilfering tendencies in the fruit season, selecting the finest and earliest apples and cherries. For this he is doomed to destruction by the farmer, though it cannot be doubted but that his services in ridding the trees of destructive insects entitle him to a share of the fruit.

39. *C. auratus*. The Golden-winged Woodpecker or Flicker, as it is commonly called, appears to be on the increase as the country becomes cleared up. In addition to his services in destroying insects which lurk in trees, his long and slightly curved bill enables him to dig in decayed logs and stumps for ants and their eggs, which seem to be his favorite food.

42. *A. vociferus*. The Whip-poor-will is not a common bird in the vicinity of Columbus; it affects the more hilly portions of the State. Notwithstanding this bird and the Night Hawk are in many places the victims of foolish superstition no bird is more useful, as it destroys, during the night, many insects which are very injurious but which are not accessible to other birds during the day.

50-53. *E. Triallii*, *minimus*, *acadicus*, and *flaviventris*. This genus embraces the small fly-catchers which generally inhabit the forest. *E. Triallii* and *E. acadicus* are not uncommon. *E. minimus* and *E. flaviventris* are more rare, but frequently occur within the State.

62. *A. ludovicianus*. The Tit Lark, or Brown Lark, is quite abundant in the vicinity of Columbus during the colder season of the year, frequenting river bottoms and sandy places.

65. *P. citrea*. The Prothonotary Warbler is included in a list of warblers found in Northern Ohio by Mr. R. K. Winslow, of Cleveland. It must be a rare bird within the State, as it is generally considered confined to the States south of the Ohio river.

67. *G. philadelphia*. The Morning Warbler, I am informed by Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Winslow, is found in the vicinity of Cleveland in summer. Doubtless it is to be found throughout the State in the course of its migrations.

76. *H. celata*. The Orange-crowned Warbler, Mr. Winslow informs me, has been found in Northern Ohio. Prof. Baird gives its range as "from the Mississippi river to the Pacific;" though Mr. Brewer, in his Synopsis, says "from Texas to Nova Scotia."

79. *S. ludovicianus*. The Large-billed Water Thrush, I am informed by Mr. Kirkpatrick, visits the vicinity of Cleveland. I have never seen it in the central portions of the State.

87. *D. cerulea*. The Blue Warbler, usually considered a rare bird, has been quite numerous in the vicinity of Columbus during the past spring. I obtained four specimens during two hours' shooting, and have since seen several in the gardens of the city.

91. *D. Kirtlandii*. A new species, first discovered by Prof. Kirtland, near Cleveland, in 1851. Mr. Winslow informs me that he has obtained a specimen from the same locality. These two are the only individuals discovered, unless it be one shot by Prof. Hoy, of Racine, Wis.

94. *D. superciliosa*. The Yellow-throated Warbler has been quite common in this vicinity during the past spring. It seems to be quite partial to the vicinity of running water, and is usually seen on trees and fences near rivers. In its habits it approaches the titmice and creepers, frequently hanging and walking, head downwards, on fence rails.

101. *P. æstiva*. The Summer Red Bird is seldom seen in the central portions of the State. I have obtained but one specimen near Columbus. Dr. Kirtland has procured it as far north as Trumbull county.

103. *H. lunifrons*. "Congregations of the Cliff or Republican Swallow are now common at the west. In the spring of 1815, a few were first seen by Audubon at Henderson in Kentucky. Four years after, a colony located on the United States buildings at Newport, opposite Cincinnati, and have more recently extended their settlements to several buildings in the west part of the latter city. During the present summer, they have built their nests on a barn in the north part of Columbiana county."—KIRTLAND.

About five or six years ago, a colony of these birds built their nest upon a mill on Alum Creek, about two miles from this city, and remained there for two or three years.

106. *C. serripennis*. The Rough-winged Swallow, I am informed by Mr. Kirkpatrick, is found in great abundance on Rocky River, Cuyahoga county, when it breeds. I have found its nest upon the horizontal beam of a bridge in this vicinity. Probably not uncommon throughout the State, but overlooked on account of its resemblance to the Bank Swallow.

108. *A. garrulus*. The Bohemian Wax Wing has often been taken in Northern Ohio in severe winters. I have never seen it so far south as Columbus.

110. *C. borealis*. The Northern Shrike is another of our winter visitors, but is never common. I have seen but a single individual in the vicinity of Columbus.

114. *V. philadelphicus*. This rare bird was first described by Mr. Cassin in 1851. Our authority for inserting it as an Ohio bird is based upon a single speci-

men from Cleveland, O., which was presented to the Smithsonian Institute by Dr. Kirtland. Other specimens have been taken in Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. It differs from the Warbling Vireo, in the absence of the spurious primary, and in the deeper yellow of the under parts.

116. *V. solitarius*. The Blue-headed Vireo is quite rare in this State, but is more abundant farther west. I have taken but a single specimen.

118. *M. polyglottus*. The Mocking Bird was formerly not uncommon in summer in the vicinity of Columbus; for several years it has ceased to visit us. A single specimen was procured as late as 1855. It may still be found at times in the Miami Valley and more southern counties of the State.

121. *T. ludovicianus*. The Great Carolina Wren is not uncommon with us during the warmer portions of the year. They are sometimes seen early in the spring in company with the Ruby-crowned and Golden crested Wren. They nest in this vicinity but are not common in Northern Ohio.

124. *C. stellaris*. The Short-billed Marsh Wren, Mr. Kirkpatrick informs me, nests in the vicinity of Cleveland. I have never seen it in this neighborhood.

130. *S. pusilla*. "The Brown-headed Nut-hatch. I once killed a specimen in Northern Ohio, though it is usually not seen north of Virginia."—KIRTLAND.

134. *E. cornuta*. The Sky-lark or Shore-lark is common in this vicinity in spring and autumn. It is generally seen in small flocks and associated with the Tit-lark, and frequents dry sandy places near water.

135. *H. vespertina*. Prof. J. P. Kirtland, in the Ohio Farmer for March 24, 1860, says: "Those of your readers who are interested in the natural sciences, will, no doubt, be gratified to learn that so rare a bird as the *Evening Grosbeak* has made its appearance in these parts. Early last week, a beautiful specimen of a female was secured by Charles Pease, jr., and on the next day, I saw several others of this species. It is known among ornithologists as the *Hesperiphona vespertina*, and has never before, I believe, been discovered east of Lake Michigan. Dr. Hoy of Racine, Wisconsin, has occasionally met with it in that vicinity. From Lake Superior to Oregon is the usual limit of its locations."

Mr. Wm. Kent, of this city, informs me that he obtained a specimen of this bird, in this vicinity, in the fall of 1847.

136. *P. canadensis*. The Pine Grosbeak makes its appearance in the northern part of the State in severe winters. I have never seen it in the vicinity of Columbus.

137. *C. purpureus*. The Purple Finch is another of our winter birds. It is at times found in this vicinity from December to March.

140. *C. americana*. The Red Crossbill visits the northern portion of the State in winter. I have seen but a single individual in this vicinity.

141. *C. leucoptera*. The White-winged Crossbill, Mr. Kirkpatrick informs me, has been shot at Willoughby, Lake county.

148. *C. Henslowii*. The specimen from which Audubon described this species, was shot in Kentucky, opposite Cincinnati. Mr. Audubon states that it is accidental in Ohio. In 1856, I obtained a specimen in this vicinity which answered to Audubon's description of this species.

149. *C. grammaca*. Three specimens of the Lark Finch have been shot in the vicinity of Columbus within the last year. I am not aware that it has before been seen east of the prairies of Illinois. It is one of the most beautiful of the sparrow tribe.

159. *E. americana*. The Black-throated Bunting is now one of our most numerous birds. In 1838, Dr. Kirtland says, "My authority for admitting this species is perhaps not sufficient. I, however, believe it to be an occasional visitor of this State." It is difficult to account for the appearance and disappearance of some of our birds. Many of the northern birds seem to be governed by no law in selecting their winter quarters. They are one year abundant and none are seen the next. Their migrations seem at times not to be governed by the severity of the weather. Our summer birds are, however, more constant, generally returning to their previous breeding places. The Black-throated Bunting seems to be an exception to this rule. If it were one of the birds that follow civilization, we should have expected it to be comparatively abundant at the time Dr. Kirtland writes. Some unknown cause has probably influenced its settlement with us.

160. *G. ludoviciana*. The Rose-breasted Grosbeak was formerly quite numerous in this vicinity. Of late years they have decreased in numbers and are now quite rare.

161. *O. cyanea*. On three occasions during the past spring I discovered the female Indigo Bird sitting upon the nest and eggs of another bird. On being driven from the nest, the bird manifested all the anxiety which we would expect were it driven from its own nest. The male Indigo Bird was in the vicinity, and made his appearance, scolding vehemently. After noticing this for some time, I shot two of the females, to convince myself that I was not mistaken in the bird. The nest and eggs on which they sat were all alike. The nests were large, the foundations of dried leaves, the upper parts of fibres and grass. The eggs were white, sprinkled with a few dark brown spots, and much larger than those of the Indigo, which are light green or bluish, with dark spots. No other bird seemed to be annoyed at the usurpation.

164. *D. oryzivorus*. The Bobolink, although very common in many portions of the State, is quite rare in the vicinity of Columbus.

165. *M. pecorus*. The Cow Bird is noted as being the only American bird

which, like the European cuckoo, lays its eggs in the nest of other birds, building no nest of its own. In 1838, Dr. Kirtland said: "The Cow Bunting is admitted into our catalogue on rather doubtful authority." It is now quite numerous.

178. *C. cupido*. The Prairie Hen was formerly quite numerous in the north-western portions of the State. A few still remain.

179. *B. umbellus*. The Ruffed Grouse or Pheasant is still common in the most thickly wooded portions of the State.

180. *O. virginianus*. The game law passed by the Ohio Legislature in 1857, has been the means of protecting our game birds, and especially the quail, till they are now nearly if not quite as numerous as ever.

181. *G. americanus*. The Whooping Crane is an occasional visitor of this State, but is becoming more and more rare.

183. *G. candidissima*. The Snowy Heron is a very rare bird so far north as this State, except on the sea shore. Mr. M. C. Read, of Hudson, informs me that he obtained one as far north as Ashtabula county some years ago. In the summer of 1859, I saw five of the birds near Granville, Licking county.

184. *H. egretta*. The White Heron is not a very uncommon bird in this State. Two specimens have been taken this summer in Franklin county. It is found as far north as Sandusky Bay.

189. *N. Gardeni*. The Night Heron is very rare in this State. It has been taken on the Scioto river.

190. *I. Ordii*. The Glossy Ibis has, on one or two occasions, been seen in this State. It is nowhere numerous.

194. *A. melodus*. In the summer of 1856, I obtained specimens of this species from a flock of five, on the Scioto. Do not know of its occurrence in the State otherwise.

196. *S. interpres*. The Turnstone, though very widely extended in its habitat, is very rare. Dr. Kirtland inserts it in his Catalogue of Ohio Birds, one specimen having been seen on Lake Erie.

197. *R. americana*. The American Avoset is another of our rarest birds. It has been shot in the neighborhood of Cincinnati.

199. *P. Wilsonii*. Wilson's Phalarope. "I once met with a flock of this rare bird on Mill Creek, in Trumbull county."—KIRTLAND.

208. *T. maculata*. The Jack Snipe or Pectoral Sandpiper at times makes its appearance in large flocks in this vicinity.

221. *L. fedoa*. The Marbled Godwit is only an occasional visitor of the State.

222. *L. hudsonica*. The Hudsonian Godwit is a rare bird in this State. Specimens have been taken in the vicinity of Cincinnati and Columbus.

226. *R. elegans*. I know of but two specimens of this bird which have been taken by sportsmen in this vicinity.

227. *R. virginianus*. The Virginian Rail is not uncommon, and breeds in this State.

228. *P. carolina*. The Common Rail is not as numerous as the preceding. It is frequently shot in the vicinity of Columbus.

229. *P. noveboracensis*. The Yellow-breasted Rail is rare in this State. A few have been taken in the vicinity of Cincinnati.

231. *G. guleata*. The Florida Gallinule is occasionally shot in this State, sometimes penetrating as far north as Lake Erie.

232. *G. martinica*. The purple Gallinule is much more rare than the preceding. One or two specimens have been shot within our limits.

234. *C. buccinator*. The Trumpeter Swan is sometimes found as far east as Lake Erie.

235. *A. hyperboreus* and *A. Gambelii*. The Snow Goose and White-fronted Goose occasionally visits Lake Erie and adjacent waters in winter.

237. *B. canadensis*. The Canada or Wild Goose is becoming less and less common in the interior of the State. Dr. Kirtland states, on the authority of Dr. Ward, that numbers of them formerly wintered in the Scioto Valley. Until a few years back, a few were accustomed to remain a few days in the fall in the Olentangy River, near Columbus.

238. *B. Hutchinsii*. Mr. Winslow informs me that two or three specimens of Hutchins' Goose have been shot in Sandusky Bay.

246. *C. streperus*. The Gadwall is one of the rarest of the duck family. It is at times taken in Lake Erie and occasionally in the Scioto River.

257. *H. glacialis*. Mr. Winslow includes the Long-tailed Duck in a list of ducks found on the Lake.

258. *M. velutina*. The Velvet Duck is a winter visitor of Lake Erie.

259. *S. spectabilis*. Mr. Winslow informs me that he has seen two specimens of the King Duck, one of which was shot at Cleveland and one at Sandusky.

260. *E. rubida*. The Ruddy Duck is rare in this State. I have taken two specimens in this vicinity; others have been shot on the Lake.

264. *L. leucopterus*. The White-winged Gull, Mr. Winslow informs me, is an occasional visitor near Cleveland.

265. *L. marinus*. The Great Black-backed Gull is rare. Mr. Winslow mentions a single specimen procured at Cleveland.

268. *C. atricilla*. Audubon mentions the Black-headed or Laughing Gull among the number which pass over the State on their migrations. I have seen a single specimen, said to have been shot in the vicinity of Cincinnati.

270. *R. trydactyla*. Mr. Winslow informs me that he has taken three or four specimens of this bird in the vicinity of Cleveland.

271. *X. Sabinii*. Mr. Winslow has a single specimen of this bird, obtained in this State.

278. *P. erythrorhyncus*. The Pelican in former years extended his visits as far north as Lake Erie, and was sometimes seen on our large streams. It is now very rare, if indeed it has not entirely ceased to visit us.

281. *C. septentrionalis*. The Red-throated Loon, I am informed by Mr. Kirkpatrick, visits Lake Erie in the fall of the year. It is seldom seen in our rivers.

We insert in this connection a list of such birds as are probably to be found within the State, but which we have not inserted in the above catalogue for want of positive proof of their having been seen.

*Picoides arcticus*, Gray. Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker. Mr. Kirkpatrick informs me that this bird is said to have occurred in the northeastern portion of the State.

*Collyrio ludovicianus*, Baird. Southern Shark. Hab., South Atlantic and Gulf States; Ill., Wis.

*Myiodiocetes minutus*, Baird. Small-headed Flycatcher. Rare. Habitat, Eastern Atlantic States, Wisconsin.

*Guiraca caerulea*, Sw. Blue Grosbeak. Habitat, more Southern United States, Pennsylvania, New York.

*Pica hudsonica*, Bon. Magpie, Hab. Northern North America. Ill. Wis., New York.

*Perisoreus canadensis*, Bon. Canada Jay. Hab. Northern America, into United States in winter. Wis., New York.

*Tetrao canadensis*, Bon. Canada Grouse. Hab. Spruce forests and swamps of Northern United States to Arctic regions. New York, Wis. Dr. Kirtland inserts this bird in his catalogue on doubtful authority.

*Florida carulea*, Baird. Blue Heron. Hab. South Atlantic and Gulf States. Wis., New York.

*Tantalus loculator*, L. Wood Ibis. Hab. South Atlantic and Gulf States. Ill., Wis. Has, perhaps, been shot in Southern Ohio.

*Macrorhampus scolopaceus*, Lawrence. Hab. entire temperate North America. Perhaps only a variety of *M. griseus*.

*Sterna regia*, Gamb. Royal Tern. Hab. South Atlantic and Gulf Coast. Ill., Wis., New York.











